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Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban).....	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyoo, Ramree)	2	0
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Saint Bees near Cape Addo.....	2	0
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2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
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2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

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Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, ...	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Paledry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden.....	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale.....	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior.....	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.....	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 3rd December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	... 97
Madras	30 days' sight	... 97
China	90 Do. do.	... 212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	96 dis.
Beaker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	4 par.
Central Bank	250	4½ do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	58/60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	157 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	5 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm.
Presse Con.			[ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000 per share } pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Press Press Co.	250	.....	[ex-div.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY CON.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.7	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAV ING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,999.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102¼
,, Loan 1835-36 ..... ,,
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 92½
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... ,,
New Five per Cent. Loan 102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 109½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	343
Five-franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	61
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed) ..... £2 15s. 0d.
o London (Cotton) ..... £3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed) ..... £ 3 15s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (30th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	605 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready)	,,	615 to 617
New Broach, (ready)	,,	615 to 617
New Oomawattee	,,	600 to 605
New Compta, (ready)	,,	600 to 605
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	695 to 700
New Sarsee and Nuggur	,,	565 to 57
New Veravul	,,	565 to 570
New Khandeish	,,	555 to 560
New Pora chee	,,	570 to 575
New Arcote	,,	595 to 600
New Mangalore	,,	590 to 595

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,430

TEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... ,, 6 8 to 6 9
Gingelly mixed (Black.. ,, 32 to 33
and White) ..... ,, 37 to 38
Niger ..... ,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Dec. 1	Ocean Bell	Brown	Maulmain, Sep. 1.
	Juenna	Christian	Calcutta.
	Futtay Shah Allum	Michael	Calcutta, Sep. 28.
	Windsor Castle	Payce	Gravesend, Aug. 10
	Brig Ceylon	Symons	Colombo, Oct. 17.
2	Royal Alfred	Whiting	Calcutta, Oct. 20.
	City of Carlisle	Pentreath	London, July 29.
	Alaya	Ross	Calcutta, Oct. 26.
	Arnaud	Payes	Bourdeaux, July 21
	William M. Tew	Allison	Maulmain, Oct 15
	Queen of the North	Namaish	Queenstown, Aug 21
	Iduna	Sandbery	Liverpool July 3
	St. Hilda	Logan	Hongkong Sep. 23

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 2	United Service (s)	Cain	China.
	Tythonus	Alexander	Liverpool.
	India	Gathanee	Liverpool.
	Elphialet Greely	Guttree	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac	V. Wullen	Surat.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Alaya*, from Calcutta, 30 days from Calcutta, Nov. 12th, lat. 6-19 N., long. 79 8 E., signalled British Ship *Mogul*, from Sunderland, bound to Bombay.

Nov. 21st, lat. 9 8 N., long. 76-12 E., spoke ship *Minihaha*, from Moulmain to Bombay, 50 days out.

Nov. 22nd lat. 9 27 N., long. 75 56 E., Dutch Barque *Aristides*, from Calcutta to Bombay 21 days.

Nov. 28th British Ship *Belgravia*, lat. 14-53 N., long. 74-12 E., from Liverpool to Bombay 123 days.

Nov. 29th lat. 550 N., long. 73 17 E., Dutch Barque *Maria*, from Batavia to Bushire 60 days out.

Per Ship *Queen of the North*.—No death or sickness at Sea, Two Births.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Ceylon*, from Colombo.—Mr. Berry, and 8 natives.
Per Ship *Futtay Shah Allum*, from Calcutta.—5 natives.
Per Ship *Alaya*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Ross and child.
Per Ship *City of Carlisle*, from London.—William Reynolds, James Brenner, H. Dumbleton.
Per Ship *Windsor Castle*, from Gravesend.—Mrs. Brown, Miss Gatty, Mr. Gole, Captain and Mrs. Oliver, 4 children Captain and Mrs. Dickenson, Captain and Mrs. Phillipps, child and Ayah, Cap ain and Mrs. Bruce, child and servant, Mrs. Adams, 3 children and Ayah, Mrs. Bacon and child, Mrs Child-cott. Mrs. Major, Mrs. Hay, Miss Davie, Mrs. Wareham and child, Mrs. Sand-rson and 3 children, Mrs. Camrie. Mr. M-Gee and 2 Mr. McGees, Lieutenant Baker, Mr. Watson, Major Small, Major Brown, Her Majesty's 103rd Fusiliers, Captain Hoskins Lieutenant Caldecott, Lieutenant Campbell Lieutenant Major, Lieutenant C. rk, Lieutenant Humphrey, Dr. Barter, 226 men, 14 women 15 children of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, 102 and 103 Regiments, landed 115 men at Cannanore of Her Majesty's 102 Regiment.
Per Ship *Queen of the North*, from Queenstown.—Captain Mannsen Royal Regiment; Lieut. Hunt, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Peddingfield, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Gore, 33rd Regt.; Ensign Bevan, 95th Regt.; Ensign Leach, 95th Regt., Assistant Surgeon Pfolliott; Royal Artillery, 3 women 3 children 2 Sick Rank and File, 5 Women and 4 children; 95th Regt. 37 Rank and File 9 women and 7 children 108th Regt., 163 Rank and File 6 women and 9 children; 103 Rank and File 25 women and 30 children.
Per *William M. Teek*, from Maulmein.—Mrs. Boldson.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Helen Scott*, Cunningham, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Minihaha*, Wilson, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Brierley*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Englishman*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Newtone's Cot*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Kerrata Rordria*, for Coast and Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—100 bales hemp, 350 cwt., Seorjea Bhanjee; 100 cases olibanum, 212 cw. Hassum Moosa; 1 case China Ware, G. S. Clay; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Vassonjee Jeejeea.

For Liverpool.

Charger.—500 bags linseed, 250 cwt., Y. Ramchunder and Co.; 319 bales cotton, 736 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhay; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt; B. N. Framjee and Co.

James Smith.—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Bhuwan Ramjee; 55 bales cottee, 192½ cwt., Mailjee Ruttonsy; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Dyall Sirjee; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., H. H. Sassoonjee and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co. 32 bales cotton 112 cwt., Horidass Manjee; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Kesowjee Madowjee.

Jaderman.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Mungwan Pandoorang; 490 bundles sunseeded, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Merchant Prince.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Naronjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Shewmoorty Anapooly; 125 bales munject, 412½ cwt., Nusseerwanjee Dossabhoy.

Orica.—39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., V. Ramchunder and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Judgement.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Hurjee Hemraz.

Neptune Car.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram &c.; 660 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram &c.

Glasgow.—100 bales cotton, 325 cwt., Duysel Bhimjee 950 b les cotton, 3,325 cwt., Teconjee Velljee & Co.

Robina.—290 bags linseed, 283 cwt., V. Ramchunder and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Nursey Mowjee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Khettow Natha.

English Mace.—4,800 bags linseed, 7,200 cwt., Sudashow Marteen.

Missouri.—160 bales cotton, 431½ cwt., G. N. Wadia, Sons and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Govindjee Veerjee.

Anmot Lyle.—60 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Girdhur Madhowjee.

Athene.—200 bags sunseeded, 435 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Sir John Mandeville.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsey Velljee & Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.

Canona.—300 bundles sunseeded, 150 cwt., Jairam Visram; 600 bundles coir yarn, 60½ cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Brierly.—480 bales cotton, 1,380 cwt., Bhaujee Nursey; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Heerjee Hemray; 800 bags linseed, 700 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Coral Sands.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaichund Dewchund; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Tokersee Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Doongursee Souzpall; 105 bales cotton, 367 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons and Co.; 29 bales wool 87 cwt., Takerhurd Parmanund.

Clyde.—390 bags linseed, 585 cwt., V. Ramchunder & Co.

Admiral Lyon.—155 bales cotton, 542½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 450 bundles coir yar., 42 cwt., Kesowdass Gooldass.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Juga Ludha.

Indian Queen.—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Manock Bhimjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luxmedass Cooverjee.

Bates Family.—47 bales cotton, 164½ wt., 14 bales Wool, 42 cwt., Kesowjee Pitamber; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sadasew Martin; 29 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

For Havre.

Ville de Lima.—100 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Berthe et Louise.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Rozana.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Thara Khimjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Viola*.—17 coils coir rope, 71 cwt.: 13 packages corianderseed, 10½ cwt.; 12 packages dry chillies, 12½ cwt., Esmail Ahmed Moonay.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	
1498	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Sept. 11
610	Charlotte Jane, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. Charente (s),	
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Sept. 4
1199	Conpatrick, Kinsilie—W. Nicol & Co.	June 30
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	July 29
1966	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	Aug. 14
680	Elizabeth, Pierce.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1215	Hat the soldiers, Scrigs.	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Mounce.—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 17
701	Monarchy, Day.	Oct. 12
731	Percy Douglas, Hutson.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Croubie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1349	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
722	Sultan, Sharp—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Sept. 11
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept 4
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
505	Yarra, Nairn.	Sept. 22

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

181	Fairy Rock, Schilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 5
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169	Enfield, Reid.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
1099	Alsager, —Souza, Pinto and Co.	Sept. 29
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct 9
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Arenedel, —Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept 29
547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Oct. 6
590	Ceylon, Latham—C. Bates & Co.	July 20
713	Cha les Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1073	City of Ayra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
975	Concordia, Ross.	Oct. 8
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1303	Duncarian, Finlay —Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1346	Harmon des Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 25
845	Hesperus, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris.	Oct. 8
1065	Lady of Algoria, Carphy.	Oct. 6
1665	Lillies, Bell.	Sept. 23
428	Malvern, Clarkston.	July 17
965	Margaret Faulkner, Maclaine, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Sept. 29
	Morrison, Remington & Co.	
613	Moreno, Whiting.	
647	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	July 28
1001	Otago, Ma-ferton.	Sept. 25
1082	Palmerston, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princes Alexandra, White.	Sept. 24
1117	Protector, Cisek.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
737	Rajah, Forster—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1099	Roodee.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Sept. 28
1101	Shannon.	Aug. 13
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1259	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1011	Vicksburgh, Scott.	Oct. 9
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Yambis, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

989	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
	Baron Brunsley, Cunningham.	July 3
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
949	Elma, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mallias.	Sept. 29

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
599	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent, Oct. 1	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
999	Falkland, Porter.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Stateline, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	
1199	Baden.	July 8
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aca.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
893	City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.	
689	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15
781	Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. & Co.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM GLASGOW.

1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
990	Montrose, Crossley.—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	Oct. 5

FROM CHINA.

477	Good Success.	

FROM POINT DE GALLE.

1011	Sarah, M., A. Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094	Africa, Bowie.	
600	Aristidei.	
467	Asterod, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream' Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
368	Falaca Sadan.	
664	Mary Ann.	
346	Sangoon (s), Burns—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
905	Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 16
1499	Slieve Donard, Merwanjee Meliasa.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30

FROM BRISBORE.

	Kildare W. John	

FROM BOSTON.

991	Pericles, Furguson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co. Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker. Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.	July 28
672	Scinde, Schrawsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Richardes, Captain, A. W., 10th Regt. N.I., on leave, from Poona.

Phillips, Captain, A., Bombay Army, sick leave, from England.

Kvezard, Major G. C. Staff Corps, privilege, leave from Poona.

Bruce, Captain M. R., 23rd Regt. N.L.I., furlough from England.

Barker, Lieut., T. N., 2nd Regt. Bengal Light Infantry, sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Richardes, Captain, R. W., 10th Regt. N.I., to join to Poona.

Garlick, Lieut., F. W., 106th Regiment, on duty to Khandalla.

Girasdot, Lieut., G. P., 106th Regiment, on duty, to Khandalla.

Feimont, Lieut., J. T. 108th Regt., to join, to Secundrabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 2ND 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Serjeant Browne, 106th Regt., arrived at the Presidency, from the General Depot, for the purpose of escorting to Khandalla, two prisoners on their release from the House of Correction, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, until the discharge from prison of Gunner Asmond to-morrow, when he will be sent to Khandalla in charge of Gunner Fitz John and Asmond.

A Committee, composed as follows will assemble on Friday next the 4th instant, at 11 A.M. at Fort George to report upon a quantity of unserviceable Barrack Office, and Hospitals Furniture, prior to the same being disposed of by Public Auction

President.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N.I.

Members.—One Subaltern, 18th Regt. N.I., one Subaltern 103rd Regt. N.I.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieut. W. C. Roche, 3rd Dragoon Guards, attached to General Depot, from 4th December to 14th December 1863, to proceed to Poona and Bombay on private affairs.

The Gun Powder Guard furnished by the 18th Regt. N.I., to be reduced by one Naique and three Privates.

The Officers Commanding 103rd Regiment, is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private to-morrow a 6 A.M. to the House of Correction, Byculla to receive charge of Gunner Henry Asmond 18th B. Royal Artillery, on his discharge therefrom.

The Mint Guard furnished by the 18th Regt. N.I., will be increased by 9 Privates who will mount to night and every evening at half-past 6 o'clock in consequence of the work at the Mint being carried on by day and night.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Ensign Wyllie, 103rd Regiment, from December 1st to 10th December 1863, within Garrison Limits.

The Committee of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N.I., is president is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st Dec. 1863.

With the sanction of Government His Excellency Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the attendence of Soldier's Wives at Muster Parade be discontinued, their subsistance allowance being in future drawn on a certificate furnished that the soldiers wife is present with the Regiment and not in private service away from her husband.

Serjeant William H. Corner of the unattached List having completed his contracted period of service is directed to join the General Depot in view to his discharge being completed.

Pay Master Serjeant James Clarke of the Poorandhur Sataranam is appointed Quarter Master Serjeant.

The Committee of which Brigadier General C. Lucas, Inspector of Royal Artillery is President assembled in General Order, No. 543 of 25th June 1863, is dissolved.

Letter to the Editor.

KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

SIR,—The Lords of the Treasury and the various Secretaries have been "sitting on" the Kirwee and Banda Prize Money for two years, perhaps when they rise from their seats the chest will be unlocked, but surely they should not sit upon other people's goods. Let us have fair play joking apart. Rose, Roberts and Whitlock's forces should have one-half and the actual captors should have besides the remaining half. Seven year's interest also should be added.

SHARK-OR-LAW.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Colaba, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Conductor Lindfield, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 12th Nov. Mrs. R. F. Chisholm. of a son

At Calcutta, on the 19th Nov., the wife of Cockerell Alfred Smith, Esq., of a son.

November 26th, at Mhow, the wife of Captain Russell Stevenson, Royal Artillery, of daughter.

November 29th, at Mahabuleshwar, Mrs. Myatt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

November 10th, at Poona, Mr. Thomas Samuel Stevenson, aged 28 years and 7 months, Sub-Assistant Revenue Survey, Poona and Tannah District, leaving two orphan children and his aged parents to bemoan his irreparable loss.

November 17th, at Khandalla, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, aged 40 years and 8 months, leaving a disconsolate widow and two grand-children to bemoan his loss.

On the 22nd Nov., at No. 11, Government Place, Calcutta, Jane, the wife of Mr. J. T. Southey.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Nov., Henry Lyster, son of Captain H. P. Hurford, 38th Regiment, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *Viola*, will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian inland postage.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month i. e, from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest Overland dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Postage for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER—1863.

Last Quarter, Thursday	3rd 4h. 55.2m. P.M.
New Moon, Friday	11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday	17th 4h. 36.7m. A.M.
Full Moon, Friday	25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
		Mercury rises at 6 16	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur	3	Mercury set at 5-14.	6 19	5 20	3 57	4 20	
Fri.	4	Venus rises at 2-44.	6 20	5 21	4 46	5 18	
Sat.	5	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 21	5 21	5 5+	6 27	
San.	6	Venus sets at 2.28.	6 21	5 21	7 1	7 32	
Mon.	7	Conception of the Vir.	6 22	5 21	8 4	8 35	
Tues	8	gin Mary.	6 22	5 22	9 3	9 10	
Wed.	9	Mercury rises 6h.36m	6 23	5 21	9 30	9 5+	

1st December. Time—Th.

benefit of his family ; and his giving up his share of the profits only up to the 30th April, and not up to the date of the release, although possibly the amount may have been small, is another circumstance and indicating the nature of the transaction. They appear to have given way to their kind feelings and to have thought they were only doing what the testator himself would have done, if he had been living ; but there was this difference between them and the testator : he would have been dealing with his own property—they were dealing with the property of others. There must, therefore, be a decree according to the prayer of the plaint, that the will be established and the trusts thereof carried into execution by and under the direction of the court ; and that an account be taken of the estate of the testator as it came to the hands of the defendants, the executors, or which might have been received by them if the deed of the 25th July 1861 between Clough and Binks, Pestonjee Eduljee, and Ardasir Eduljee, and the deed of the 15th October, had not been executed ; and that the amount of the plaintiff and of the defendants Hormusjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee, in the residue of the testator's estate, be ascertained. If the plaintiff's wish for an enquiry whether any thing is still due to the testator's estate, as creditor of the firm of Brown Clough and Co., it may be directed. The second issue between the plaintiff and the trustees must be amended by stating the question to be, whether the arrangements were entered into by them *bona fide*, and with a view to the interest of the testator's estate ; and that issue so amended, together with the fourth, must be found in the negative. The third issue must as conceded by Mr. White, be found for the defendants. In the case of *Wiles* v. *Gresham* Lord Justice Turner expressed a doubt whether the trustes should have been charged without further enquiry. In this case the matter has been so fully gone into at the hearing, that I think an enquiry, whether the arrangement was for the benefit of the testator's estate, is unnecessary. Under the inquiry which I have directed, it will be competent for the executors to prove that nothing more than what they have recovered, could have been recovered.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2ND DEC.

(BEFORE J. F. HOBE ESQ.)

James Pearse vs. *Walter Abraham*

The plaintiff in this action is the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the defendant is the Manager of the Lithographic Department, in the *Bombay Education Society's Press*. It appears that on the 21st of May last, plaintiff sold to the defendant a Copper Plate Press for Rs. 250, out of which defendant paid Rs. 100, and entered into an arrangement to pay the remaining Rs. 150 about the 10th of the following month ; and which arrangement not being carried out, the plaintiff sought to recover the said sum of Rs 150. The defendant did not appear in Court, whereupon His Honor, after the service of the summons had been proved, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 150, with costs of court.

Bhickajee Narrayen vs *Henry George Briggs.*

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 12, being the amount of his wages as a Hamal from 1st September to 15 October 1863.

The defendant stated that the plaintiff entered his service in the month of September last as a Hamal on a monthly salary of Rs. 6. The plaintiff on the other hand said that he was promised to be paid Rs. 8 per month.

Mr. Briggs said that in September last, the plaintiff became intoxicated, and did not clean all the furniture properly, whereupon Mrs. Briggs told him that she would fine him two rupees out of his pay. The plaintiff at that time regained quiet, but on the 15th of October left the service of his own accord. One Bhana Jetha, a servant in the employ of the defendant, corroborated the defendant's statements.

His Honor in delivering Judgment said, that it was clear that the plaintiff did consent to remain in defendant's service on the express understanding that he would get Rs. 6 a month. Mrs. Briggs told him that she would fine him two rupees out of his pay ; there were then two ways for the plaintiff, either to leave the service, or to accept Rs. 6. He did not leave the service but agreed to remain, therefore, he was only entitled to Rs. 6. As for the other fifteen days the plaintiff was not entitled at all, as he left the service in the middle of the month without his master's permission A verdict therefore was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 6.

Alfred Fulcher and William Cooper, trading under the name and firm of Messrs Fulcher Cooper, & Co. vs. *Lallchund Ootumchund.*

This was an action to recover Rs. 186-6-9, being the amount of a Hoondee or Bill of Exchange dated London, 18th April 1863, drawn by Messrs Woodhouse Kerrich and Company on defendant, and in favor of the plaintiffs but which was dishonored.

The plaintiffs appeared in person.

Mr. Hormusjee, for the defendant.

The defence was, that the Bill of Exchange had not been accepted.

It appears that plaintiffs advanced certain sums of money to the defendant, and he on their behalf shipped to London about 100 bales of Cotton, to the firm of Messrs Woodhouse Kerrich and Company, who wrote to the plaintiffs that two bales were found to be of inferior quality.

His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiffs advanced a certain sum of money to the defendant to ship goods to England on their behalf, and it would be difficult to prove that two Bales were damaged, unless a Commission be issued there. The Judge at the same time advised Mr. Cooper (of the firm of Messrs Fulcher Cooper & Co.) to bring an action against the defendant for money lent and advanced. The plaintiffs were *non-suited.*

THE FRONTIER WAR.

THE following telegram reached us late last night :—

"Camp of Reserve to be formed between Rawul Pindee and Campbelpore. This instead of the Camp at Lahore. Sir Neville is to advance. 26th 12-25."—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 27.

WE hear that Her Majesty's 8th Hussars have been commanded to halt, and to wait further orders. This is rather hard upon the regiment, but nevertheless the service is very wise one. In the present aspect of affairs, India cannot spare a single European soldier.—*Id.*

UP to the present time, according to the letters from our correspondents, we have lost, in this war on the Frontier no less than fourteen officers killed, and thirteen wounded,—to say nothing of a large number of minor casualties.

In a recent issue we took occasion to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking precautions for the supply of provisions, cattle, forage, medical stores &c., &c. We have now to express a hope that *doolies* will be at hand ; for it would seem that they will be much in demand, to carry away the the wounded, and that we shall not have such scenes as those which occured after our great battles in the Punjab.—*Id.*

EUSUFZAI FIELD FORCE, NOV. 21ST 1863.—The fighting here is still very severe. In yesterday's action we lost 60 Europeans killed and wounded, besides two officers killed. Dr. Pyle 101st, and Ensign Saunderson 101st, and five officers wounded, viz., General Chamberlain in the arm, Colonel Hope 71st in the leg, Lieutenant Goad 101st, Lieutenant Anderson 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Colonel Taylor commander, the last very slightly, being only grazed by a ball.

On the 18th, we lost amongst the officers, Captains Smith, and Alldridge 71st Highlanders, Lieutenants Chapman 101st, Jones 79th, and Moseley 14th Native Infantry. All five killed ; and Lieutenant Inglis 14th Native Infantry, mortally wounded, besides several Europeans and Natives. Our total loss up to the present amongst officers is 14 killed and 13 wounded very heavy.

The report is that the General will not move on till a 2nd Brigade composed of the 94th, 98th and 7th Fusiliers is formed in Eusufzai. The 2nd Brigade is to march up to the Head Quarters Camp, and to hold that whilst General Chamberlain's present force moves on down into the Chumla valley, where the ground is more open and favorable for our troops. It is too late to go into Bajwor or Bonair this year, so we *must* wait till March, when there will be a grand expedition into Swat, and all the neighbouring districts.

Great hopes are entertained in camp that our new Political will have influence enough with the General to get him to move on sharp into the Chumla valley, but as yet nothing is known for certain.—*Id.*

WE have received the following excellent letter from a correspondent with General Chamberlain's force, dated Camp Umbeyla, 21th November :—

"15th November. The enemy is collecting in great numbers in front, and from the manner in which they form, I suspect that there are no end of old Native Infantry men, and some Pandee swells with them.

16th November. The enemy retired ;—some fighting on the right heights during the night.

17th November. Some firing going on, but not much.

18th November. On this day the force vacated the valley, and the whole of the left heights. This movement, considering the nature of the ground, the number of the picquets, and the extent of ground covered, was in my humble opinion, most ably and cleverly carried out by the General. There was not a military casualty that I am aware of. The orders for the change were promulgated at midnight—and the measure was carried out, and completed by 6–10 to 7 A.M. Now comes the question as to whether the movement was or was not judicious. On this I have nothing to say, as we small fry cannot give an opinion as to the necessity which dictated it. But parrots will go on thinking for ever. At 2 P. M., the enemy, having previously taken possession of the valley and vacated heights, commenced a very hard fight that lasted until dawn the next day, (19th). Indeed I may say that on and off it has not ceased since. Our losses on the 18th were nearly as follows : 140, including Officers, Europeans, and Natives, both killed and wounded. The officers killed and wounded are as follow : Killed, 18th November 1863, Captain Smith 71st Highlanders, Lieutenant Chapman 101st Foot, Lieutenant Jones 79th Highlanders. Lieutenant Moseley 14th Punjab Native Infantry wounded : Major Ross, 14th Punjab N. I. and Lieutenant Inglis of the same regiment. I find it impossible to ascertain the casualties in each regiment. It is sufficient to say that the 14th suffered severely, losing 72 men, killed and wounded. The remaining loss must be made up from the 71st 101st 28th N. I., &c., &c.

On the night of the 18th we were driven from our advanced Sungahs. I do not know the true amount of the enemy's loss but it must be very large.

19th November. Captain Aldridge's body (71st) was brought in. He was shot dead. I believe that Lieutenant Stockley 101st is severely wounded. There are some casualties, as indeed there must be, where the foe is so determined and the firing never ceases.

20th November. This is their great day for fighting, and the same from big guns, and little has been going on for some hours. I know nothing of what has occurred except from hearing the firing. We want three more Brigades here. These fellows are collecting and increasing daily. They are getting round us, but we are fortified and fortifying. We want three more European Regiments, as good as the 101st Regiment, and with the addition of some natives, we could manage to teach these follows to howl on the wrong side of their mouths instead of the right, as they have always, as yet, been doing. We have always been on the *defensive*, to which almost all of us object. I think we have got into a mess, out of which we must extricate ourselves at great cost to the State, and with very little credit to us as a nation, although doubtless many regiments and individuals in regiments, may most highly distinguish themselves. General Chamberlain is everywhere, day and night, and although I should not know him, were he not pointed before me, still I must feel a very satisfying confidence in him. Colonels Vaughan and Wilde are men to be thoroughly depended upon. Tulloch, who commands the Artillery of the force, Griffin, Salt and Dr. Bude, pound, as they should pound, with their guns ; many scores of our opponents have had to salaam to their skill. The Engineers and sappers are indefatigable. The 32nd Muzbees are everywhere building Sungahs in the most exposed and defenceless positions, and guarded by weak or strong parties, as circumstances dictate. They do more work than you suppose could be got out of them ; for wherever you go, by night or day, you may be sure to find some of the Muzbees. The civil authorities are as wise, if not more so, than ever. The Goorkas want to be let loose and have a go in ; the Sikhs the same.

P. S. Desultory firing going on 21st, 1 P. M., or now.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

AT a station where there is only one Native Infantry Regiment, the Local Officers have subscribed upwards of rupees two hundred and thirty, to the Amalgamation Investigation Committee. In a matter that so very much concerns themselves, and which will *not* bear being put off any longer, it can hardly be necessary to impress on the minds of Local Officers at other stations who have not yet subscribed to the above Committee, the importance of their doing so with as little delay as possible.—*Times, Nov.* 27.

HIS Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., embarked for Calcutta yesterday at a quarter to 5 P.M., the Body Guard paraded at Genl. Neill's statue, from whence His Excellency was escorted to the beach, where a guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File from H.M. 69th Regiment with full complement of officers with the Regimental Colors and Band was formed up opposite the place of embarkation, and on the embarkation of his Excellency, a Royal salute was fired from the Battery and another on the Steamer quitting the roads.—*Id.*

THE following *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last evening :—

Fort St. George, November 26, 1863.

In consequence of His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., having proceeded to Calcutta for the purpose of assuming the Office of Governor General of India, vacant by the lamented death of the Right Hon'ble Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B. and G.M.S.I. the office of Governor of Fort Saint George and its Dependencies devolved—in virtue of the provisions of Section 63 of the III. and V. William 4th, Cap. 85 and Section 50 of the Act XXIV. and XXV. Victoria, Cap. 67—upon the Hon'ble Edward Maltby as the Senior Civil Member of Council, and the usual Oaths of Office were administered to him, and he takes his Seat accordingly.

The following Proclamation is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B, has—under the provisions of the 15th Section of the Act XXIV. and XXV., Victoria, Cap. 67—proceeded to Calcutta for the surpose of assuming the Office of Governor General of India, vacant by the lamented death of the Right Honble Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B. and G.M.S.I : And whereas in virtue of the provisions of Section 63 of the III. and IV. William 4th, Cap. 85 and Section 50 of the act XXIV. and XXV , Victoria, Cap. 67, the Office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George which has thereby become vacant has devolved upon the Hon'ble Edward Maltby, it is hereby proclaimed that the Hon'ble Edward Maltby has this day taken charge of the Office of Governor of Fort St. George and its Dependencies and taken the Oaths and his seat accordingly.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1863.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Philip Perceval Hutchins, to be private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 26th November 1863.

No 423 of 1863.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council in the public Department, under date the 26th November 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir William Thomas Denison K.C.B., has—under the provisions of the 50th Section of the Act XXIV. and XXV. Victoria, Cap. 67—proceeded to Calcutta for the purpose of assuming the Office of Governor-General of India, vacant by the lamented death of the Right Hon'ble Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., and G.M.S.I. : And whereas in virtue of the provisions of Section 63 of III and IV. William 4th, Cap. 85 and Section 50 of the Act XXIV. and XXV. Victoria, Cap. 67, the Office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George which has thereby become vacant has devolved upon the Hon. Edward Maltby, it is hereby proclaimed that the Hon'ble Edward Maltby has this day taken charge of the Office of Governor of Fort Saint George and its Dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat accordingly.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 29th November, 1863.

Ordered that the above Proclamation be read at the head of the Troops of the Garrison of Fort St. George, under a Salute of 17 Guns and three Volleys of Small Arms.

Ordered also that the Proclamation be read, with the usual Ceremonies, at the head of the Troops at all the Principal Military Stations.

Fort St. George, 26th November 1863.

No. 424 of 1863.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :—

Captain Alfred Fox Place of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry, to be Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Captain Robert Pemision Milbanke Carew, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Hugh Richard Hope, of the Cavalry, General List, to be aides-de-Camp.

Captain F W. Hamilton, H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers to be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Subadar Major Veerasawmy, "Sirdar Bahadoor," Sappers and Miners, to be native Aides-de-Camp—to the Hon'ble the Governor.

H. MARSHALL, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B. left Madras last evening under a Salute of 21 guns, and embarked on board the Steamer *Aracan*, for the purpose of assuming the high Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, —now temporarily held by the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.,—until such time as Her Majesty's pleasure relative to the ultimate succession to the late Lord Elgin shall be made known.

Shortly after his departure, a salute of 17 guns made known the fact, that the Hon'ble Edward Maltby, Esq., had been sworn in as Governor of Fort St. George.

What the future destination of the two appointments will be, it is of course impossible to conjecture, pending the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch intimating the views of the Queen's Government, but Sir William Denison, looking at his eminent antecedents in other quarters of the British dominions, and the great family interests which he possesses in England, enjoys a fair chance of being continued at the Viceregal helm. There can be no question of his having distinguished himself much in Canada and in the Australasian Colonies, and his services there, which doubtless won for him the post that he has just vacated, as our Ruler, assuredly led all classes and races here to anticipate a weighty increase of his deservedly high reputation, through his administration of the affairs of Madras. That His Excellency has not disappointed to a considerable extent the expectations formed prior to his arrival, it would be vain flattery to say, although we have not been of the number of those who systematically or indiscriminately condemned his measures, but there may have been reasons beyond public knowlege, which would if the world were fully cognizant of them, largely extenuate his short-comings, and lead the local community to retract much of the censure pronounced by them, both as to what he actually did and what he omitted, contrary to their understanding of what his course should have been. It is, we believe, indisputable that his Government was on some occasions, perhaps on many, vexatiously trammelled by that of the Supreme Authorities in Bengal ; a melancholy truth exprienced likewise by Sir Henry Pottinger who brought hither a first class claim to be reckoned among the Crown's most notable servants, but diminished instead of augmenting it while he ruled over these territories. Other difficulties that beset him such as dissensions in his own Council, are also freely spoken of, and there may have been additional ones not even hinted at. However, His Excellency is now going to assume the reins of supreme power, so far as Sir Charles Wood may think to leave them in his hands, and he will commence a fresh tenure of Indian Office on a far larger field and with vastly greater opportunities than ever did fall, or could have fallen, to his lot while with us. Let us hope that he will use both to the best advantage, and give every reason to the Empire in general to bless the day when it fell to his lot to mitigate the calamity sustained by it and by its Sovereign, through the lamented decease of his predecessor.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maltby's temporary succession to the local Government, occurs, of course, in the natural order of things, but if the public voice had had any influence on the point, we feel satisfied that it would have echoed the reports of the Fort Guns which announced the fact of his having become Ruler over us. During his very long service in this Presidency, holding as he has done various appointments in different departments of the State, his unearned golden opinions in public estimation, and we are confident that his attainment of the highest post of all will rather brighten the gilding, than tend to dim the lustre of it.—*Athenaeum and Statesman Nov.* 27.

OOTACAMUND.

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We do not see that the conclusion above expressed is founded upon any sound medical principle. Why are consumptive people sent to Madeira ? Why used Doctor Chapman in Calcutta to send all his patients down to the Sand-heads ? May not fatty degeneration be expedited by the Cachexia, induced by a residence in the heat of India ? Do not the Patissiers take advantage of this principle in Pathology to enable them to prepare for us those delicious pates de foie gras ? If L. E. L. had not gone out to Cape Coast Castle, she would possibly have been alive to this day, charming the world with her delightful poetry. One of the most sagacious visitors that ever came to India was Lord Robert Grosvenor. He found his liver enlarging in Nepaul, and he rushed home, married, became a Saint, and is now leading a very happy life, we believe. After the prime of life, all persons inclined to corpulency, and who are compelled to adopt sedentry habits, generally decline and fall. If the late Honorable Mr. Wilson had stayed home in the treasury, casting up the state accounts in Whitehall, the chances are that his bones would not rest now in Chowringhee Churchyard. He would have been in all probability alive and well. If the Honorable Mr. Sam. Laing had contented himself with sporting in Norway and Sweden, instead of coming out to India, it is our decided opinion that he would not be the miserable invalid that he now is, running about in search of health, just like Japheth in search of a father. The fact is that we require for India acclimatized men. Such men as the Lawrences.—*Id.*

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(*Times of India, Dec.* 2.)

PUBLIC virtue and private benevolence may both perhaps be reckoned amongst the most troublesome possessions of those who are endowed with these qualities for the benefit of their species. The story of the generous American, Mr. Peabody, is probably familiar to most of our readers. This gentleman with a noble liberality presented a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the poor of London, amongst whom his wealth had been acquired ; and the result, as reported some time ago, was that he had been actually forced to fly the country by the hundreds of needy and greedy applicants for bounty who besieged his door or deluged him through the post-office in their flood of supplications. "Love," it has been said, "has inconvenience brother. They will estimate more highly than some which friendship has not ;" and the same may be said in a general way of nearly all the higher manifestations of any feeling or faculty which differentiates a man from the conventional herd, the slaves of a decorous selfishness, in whose midst his lot is cast. The quicker sense of popular approbation, which probably mingled its promptings with the suggestions of a more abstract beneficence, is made an instrument for his punishment. At the slightest *faltering* in his course, whether it be occasioned by the feebleness which at some stage creeps over the most energetic souls, by a conviction of having gone far enough, or by the higher wisdom which gathers coming years into one view, and prescribes the husbanding of moral and material resources : no matter what the cause, he is pretty sure to be assailed, on the one hand, by the rash counsels of indiscreet friends ; and, on the other, by the sneers of those who, without the heart to resign one gratification or to make one step of progress themselves, strive to force him over a precipice in the envious hope that it will be his destruction. "Consistency" is *preached* alike by the indiscreet and the cynical ; and abuse on all hands is not unfrequently the reward of the man who, but for the strivings of good within him, might have passed through life in the enjoyment of general esteem and in the indulgence of every evil propensity that should not outrage public decency.

It is most to be regretted, that the cause of native progress in this Presidency should just now be very seriously imperilled by such influences as we have tried to indicate. But that such is the case, every one who is familiar with the social movements of the native community will admit. The successful defendant in the notorious Maharaj case, Mr. Karsandas Mulji, elated by his victory and desirous of pushing his private fortune, as well as no doubt by the wish to open the way to Europe to his caste fellows, proceeded shortly afterwards to England as an agent of Mr. Karsondas Madhowdas. Amongst the strenuous and liberal, though not perhaps the most courageous supporters of the persecuted editor had been Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhai. This gentleman was, we believe, invited to support the new enterprise by his countenance and approval. Mr. Karsandas Mulji, however, while he had incurred the *deathless* hate of the more bigotted and ignorant Bunyahs by his bold and honest exposure of the malpractices of the Maharaj which, they very rightly felt, reflects disgrace upon the whole caste, had made use of expressions which went far to estrange from him the regard of many, nay of those who rejoiced sincerely that their society had been freed from such a plague spot even by so rough and so unpleasant a remedy. In their system, as in some others, a fanatical attachment to a uniform faith is professed and felt amid great varieties of practice ; and a morality tempered by the influences of the passing age is still thought to derive its sole sanction from a rude and grotesque theology. Mr. Karsandas Mulji had the repute, so terrible even amongst ourselves, of a free-thinker ; and this was enough to condemn him in the eyes of that large class who, while they are prepared for social and moral amelioration, cannot throw off the need of some ("anchorage for the soul" as Christian divines term it, or (in other words of some) inherited scheme of belief whose claims are superior to all reasoning.

Mr. Karsandas was, in short, thoroughly unpopular. He was the very last person whom any prudent man would choose to break the spell which withheld his caste-fellows from personal intercourse with Europe. This many of his friends felt, and amongst them Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhai, who, sincerely anxious as he was for the success of the experiment, and indeed in consequence of that anxety, declined to pledge himself to any particular course on Mr. Karsondas's return. He had sacrifed some thousands of rupees in sustaining Mr. Karsandas's prosecution. He was desirous to promote his welfare ; but he perceived that his scheme whatever it might be in other hands, was rash and ill-advised, and he very properly declined to make himself answerable for what his judgment disapproved.

Mr. Karsandass set out for Europe ; but hardly had he settled in England when he found that the climate precluded a longer stay and enforced his return to India. Could his return have been postponed for a couple of years, it is highly probable that the now rapidly extending movement of native thought would have prepared the way for his reception. Had he been as discreet and farsighted as he is doubtless zealous and honest, he would have even chosen to prolong his absence, by taking up his abode in some other place, within the tropics if his health required it, rather than to expose his friends and supporters to the contest which their immediate recognition of him was almost sure to provoke. If this was impossible, it behoved the friends who were in his confidence, at least to take such steps as were practicable to prevent the utter failure of the experiment for which they had made themselves responsible to society. Nothing of the kind appears to have been done. By good management a number of the most influential members of the Bunyah community might have been pledged to receive him on his arrival, to eat with him, to identify his lot with their own : but by a singular fatuity all precautions were omitted. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhai was, as far as might be, kept in the dark as to the time of Mr. Karsandas's expected arrival, and of his prospects here ; every evil influence was allowed to act uncombated. Mr. Karsandas was practically turned out of caste from the moment of his return ; and the cause, whose pioneer he constituted himself, has by his own and his friends' headlong temerity, and their utter incapacity to manage public opinion, been thrown back for ten years at least.

In this position of affairs Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhai is assailed with every kind of obloquy, because he will not be forced or cajoled into a position which he never engaged to accept, nor forfeit his caste for the sake of an enterprise which he has all along disapproved, and which he sought, in the best interests of progress, to prevent. Mr. Munguldas was so unlucky, about a year ago, as to head with promises to the tune of a few thousands a list of benefactors to the University of Bombay, by presenting Rs. 20,000 for the foundation of a travelling scholarship for Hindoos. He could hardly have attested the depth and sincerity of his convictions in a more practical way ; and his merit, in our eyes, is greatly enhanced by the unostentatious manner in which the gift was made, by the absence of flourishes in the newspapers and by his abstinence from imposing conditions, such as have been imposed by several others, which at the cost of a certain outlay secure for the donors the honour or the ostentation of an expenditure of three or four times that amount defrayed by the Government. Yet this liberality, unburdened with selfish conditions, and seeking no aim but the general good, has been converted into a weapon for assailing its bestower as a hypocrite, a self-seeker, and we know not what beside. Because he founded a travelling scholarship, it is contended that he is bound in consistency to dine with Mr. Karsandas Mulji. Now in the first place, any Hindoo accepting the scholarship would accept it with its risks as well as its advantages. Its bestowal would by no means pledge the giver to anything beyond the simple gift. Much less would it pledge him to make sacrifices for a volunteer voyager, whose travels he undertakes in defiance of his friends' and advice. Least of all would it bind him to make concessions to threats and surprise which he had refused to argument. As a matter of fact Mr. Munguldas is prepared, we understand, to pledge himself, if necessary, to eat with any caste-fellow of his own, who will take advantage of his scholarship ; he is prepared to eat with Mr. Karsandas Mulji, if the association of any one or three others of recognized position in the community proves that his anticipation of risk were even partially unfounded. It is at least questionable whether anything more than this would not be attended with considerable injury ; but certainly nothing more can be fairly expected ; and to load a man with vituperation, as some of our native contemporaries have done Mr. Munguldas, because, though a reformer, he chooses to determine for himself what precise path he will take, and how far he will proceed, is to indulge in one of the very worst forms of intolerance.

Those who are thus urging a so-called consistency upon this gentleman, from a sincere conviction that it is his duty to run into extremes, and theirs to stimulate him, may be reminded that they are misled by a very common fallacy, that of supposing that because a man has performed one unusually liberal act, he is bound in all things to be unusually liberal and self-denying. The converse fallacy that because a man cannot contribute to every good cause or practise every form of self-abnegation, he is not bound to any, is still more common. The truth in each case is, that a man ought to make sacrifices according to his ability, and that to have made some should rather excuse him from the rest than make them still more obligatory. These gentlemen should remember, too, that any injustice induced by such a pressure as has now been brought to bear, would be but another phase of that intolerance and moral tyranny which it is their professed object to subdue. If Mr. Munguldas could be convinced that it was his duty to adopt the course proposed, he must have been convinced long ago. He must not be forced into it without conviction, and the continuance of the abuse lavished upon him is a daily source of triumph to the enemies of all progress whatever. They may also be reassured by the line taken by the English journals of this Presidency. The conductors of these papers cannot certainly be accused of any overpowering love for native superstitions, nor of any infatuated attachment to the party of the Maharaj. If they, therefore, see nothing worthy of severe condemnation in the line taken by Mr. Munguldas, the native public may surely be satisfied. What after all is it that the native journalists demand ? That one gentleman should dine with another. It is not denied that the two associate ; that the one is prepared for the closest intellectual intercourse with the other and to promote his welfare in every way. Why, then, attach such importance to men eating together ? Is not this to recognize one of the superstitions which they wish to stifle, and which must no longer become of the least possible importance ? Are they themselves, Parsees or Brahmans as the case may be, prepared to dine with Mr. Karsandas Mulji ? and if not, why not, caste, they may reply, prevents it ; but if so, why shed torrents of gall on the head of a man who does no more than themselves in recognizing caste obligations, or in *shrinking* from the pain of social ostracism. Caste may be good, or it may be bad ; we think it the worst of institutions in the present circumstances of India ; but while its sarcedness is recognized, its behests must be obeyed. The path of progress, and even of honesty, lies not through a paltering with acknowledged duties, any more than in falsely acknowledging those which are felt to be no longer binding on the conscience. Even when there is some deficiency of a hero or a martyr's spirit, men of practical sense will recognize this as one of the necessary impediments to progress, as one of the necessary conditions of human action, and all avoid deterring the neophytes of a good faith by extreme suggestions, and unfeeling denunciation, of a weak brother. They will estimate more highly than some

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COTTON.

No. 769 OF 1863.

From B. HARDINGE, Esq.
Offg. Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

To R. SIMSON, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.
Dated Allahabad, the 29th October 1863.

REVENUE.

Present.—W. Muir, Esq., Senior Member, and R. Money, Esq., Junior Member.

SIR,—I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to submit the following report on the state and prospects of the Cotton Crop in these Provinces, as requested in your

Richmond, would capture President Davis and all his Cabinet, and bring them to Washington to be hanged on gibbets as high as that of Haman. But people were slow to credit what it was evident that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Stanton believed; and no one has been surprised by the announcement made yesterday that General Rosecrans has been deprived of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, or that General Thomas has been appointed in his place. No one knows anything of the military qualities of this General. He rescued the Army of the Cumberland from total destruction by his obstinate valour, when General Rosecrans was asleep in Chattanooga, unsuspicious of danger, and for that reason alone he has been chosen to command it. But whether he can lead and manage an army as well as he can fight at the head of a division is a problem which the future must solve. Those who remember the promotion of Generals Pope, Burnside and Hooker for the same reason, and the ignominious failures which they severally made, have no great faith that "fighting Thomas" will prove better than "fighting Hooker," and a growing feeling of distrust prevails that the greediness of the Cabinet for speedy victory—desired on political more than on military grounds—prevents the President from knowing a good General when he has found him. General Grant, though not in immediate command of the Army of the Cumberland, is to have control over the whole South-western campaign, so that General Thomas will in effect act in subordination to him, and do the fighting, without the thinking, which may be necessary not so much to achieve victory over the Confederates before Chattanooga, as to withdraw the Federal force from a position in the highest degree critical. As the Americans worship the rising, but never the setting sun, General Grant is the present object of their exaggerated homage. He and he only is declared to be the real and indisputable Napoleon of the North, a man who in taking Vicksburg achieved a far greater and more glorious deed than Bonaparte ever accomplished; and who exceeds the French commander in genius and fortune as much as Federal America exceeds France in length, breadth, and area. General Grant will doubtless share the fate of his predecessors. For a brief space every military officer who comes to the surface of political favour is held to be the biggest man in the world—a man who by his mighty deeds is to eclipse the fame of Cæsar, Charles XII., Marlborough, Wellington, and Napoleon, and to prove to the unwilling and envious nations of *effete* old Europe that they must send to America if they wish to learn the art of war and how to kill the greatest possible number of soldiers in the least possible time and to the least possible purpose. So for a while General Grant will sun himself in the rays of Presidential and popular favour. If he defeat General Bragg thoroughly and finally he will rise to still higher appreciation, and become a candidate for the Presidency. Having reached that point the star of his glory will have culminated. He will be in Mr. Lincoln's way, and in that of Mr. Chase, of Mr. Stanton, of General Halleck, and of a host of political enemies, and will speedily be unmade by the hand which made him. Then the President will take his lantern once more, and prowl about the camps, keen-eyed and jocose, in search of that unattainable general who is always coming, but never comes, and of that self sacrificing hero, who will consent only to achieve such an amount of success in the field as will make him tolerable to an impatient people, without making himself obnoxious to the President *in esse*, or the countless Presidents *in posse*, who hate by anticipation every man in military or civil life who threatens to become too popular and too powerful.

But Mr. Lincoln is not only in search of a general, but of an army. He has learnt from experience that it was as unwise in him, as it would be cruel in Mr. Jefferson Davis to drive unwilling conscripts to the battle-field "like bullocks to the slaughter "pen." Without actually abandoning the design of impressing the Northern youth to serve in his Southern wars, and continuing to hold that unpalatable measure as a sword *in terrorem* over the heads of the able-bodied males of the North and West, he has announced by proclamation that he will try the voluntary system one more trial. He requires 300,000 men by the first week in January, 1864, to whom he offers the usual bounty money of dlrs. 100 and advance pay. This, of course, will not be the sole inducement held out; for the liberality of the cities and towns, and of private individuals growing rich out of contracts, is certain to increase that sum, by public subscriptions, to whatever amount may become necessary to purchase Irishmen and Germans. It cannot be supposed that it will be necessary to purchase Americans, for it would be a libellous denial of their patriotism to suppose that any one of them would take the dirty money of the State as a bribe for doing his duty in the hour of his country's peril. Should volunteering be not sufficiently brisk in the interval, a conscription will again be tried, and, although Mr. Lincoln does not say as much in his proclamation, it will probably be a conscription after the fashion of the Prussian Landsturm, in which every able-bodied man of the fighting age will be compelled to serve without right of exemption. The proclamation, though only three days old, has already had a remarkable effect upon the Republican journals. Three months ago they were all loud in praise of the draught as the fairest and most equitable mode of raising an army. But as Mr. Lincoln has changed his opinions, so also have they. It was one of the offences of Mr. Vallandigham which brought upon his head the condemnation of General Burnside first, of Mr. Lincoln second, and afterwards of the whole Republican party, that he denounced a military conscription as alien to the spirit of Republican liberty. It was, until new light broke upon the Administration, one of the main charges brought against the Democratic party and the "Copper heads" that they were "disloyal," or "treasonably," maintained that if the armies of the Union could not be replenished by volunteers there was an end of the Union inasmuch as conscripts, if procurable, which was more than doubtful, were the worst possible material for soldiers in any war, and especially in a civil war between men of the same race and language. But now a new face has been put upon the matter by all the friends and organs of the Administration. In a constitutional country the King can do no wrong, because he acts through responsible Ministers, who may be made to pay the penalty for his misdeeds. But in this country (for the present) the President can neither do wrong nor think wrongly, in the estimation of the war faction. The constitutional fiction of other nations does not screen him as chief magistrate from the responsibility of his actions, but such a divinity hedges him in the minds of all the supporters of the Government that he is held as incapable of saying a foolish thing as Charles II., but more fortunate than he, in never doing a wrong one. When he supports a conscription, his devoted followers never weary of praising his wisdom. When he declares a conscription to be needless, they repeat his words with delighted sympathy and every one is lost in wonder at his sagacity. "After all," they say, "voluntary service is not only the cheapest but the best defence of nations; and the Copperheads were in this respect not so wrong as we thought them." Meanwhile the Copper, heads chuckle. The war Democrats as well as the peace Democrats are agreed that the supply of fighting Americans is exhausted, and that unless the Irish and the Germans come largely to the rescue, it will not be possible to rise a hundred thousand volunteers in the time specified. The demand for labour is excessive. Men are scarce and hard-working men who cannot make more money at work than at war. The rowdies who rushed so jauntily into the field two years and a half ago have had their day, and have either been killed off or limp about the streets, the maimed remembrancers of the strife; or having escaped wounds and fever, are too much disgusted with their military experience, to renew it at Mr. Lincoln's call. The adventurous patriots who once thought they could subdue the South in three months, and rushed to arms at the first insult to the flag at Fort Sumter, are either in their graves or sadder and wiser living men. The "plug uglies" are for the South. The "Bowery boys" are indifferent to "glory" The fact is, let political partisanship disguise it as it may, the effervescence of American patriotism has subsided. The illusion is dulled. It was a great and a glorious thing, under old General Scott, to conquer Mexico in three months; but not to conquer the South in three years is another kind of business, which has no charms for the imagination of the wild and reckless spirits who originally plunged into the strife.

Governor Seymour has been the first State functionary to reply to the President's call. In a proclamation to the people of New York, dated yesterday, at Albany, he has done his best to encourage present enlistments and to discourage a future conscription. He draws but a gloomy picture of the state of public affairs—a picture that in a Republican Governor would be described as faithful, but which in a Democratic one is certain to be held as a factious exaggeration of the facts. He says that the defenders of the national capital are menaced by a superior force; that the Army of the Cumberland is imperilled, and that the military operations of the Government are delayed by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious military disaster. However much Mr. Seymour may be abused for the confession, it was the part of true patriotism to make it. General Meade's army does not exceed 50,000 men, and though the numbers of General Lee's are not known, it is probable, as the latter has chosen to assume the offensive, and Meade deemed it prudent to retreat before him, that he has the superiority of force. The Army of the Cumberland, cooped up in Chattanooga for the last 30 days, with provisions not calculated to hold out for more than a month, must either be relieved, fight its way out, or surrender. But Governor Seymour sees in none of these things a reason for the conscription. He thinks, or, at all events, he says that voluntary effort will provide the armies necessary for the safety of the Republic, and denounces the conscription as a system which unavoidably inflicts unequal burdens on society, causes great distress and injury to individuals and is more hurtful to the whole community than the equalized cost and sacrifices of volunteering. The document does not satisfy the Government, and is all the more distasteful to the Republicans because it is so cautiously worded as to give no handle to the charge of "disloyalty," which is already growled against it by the watch-dogs of the party.

Mr. Seward desires just now to encourage amicable sentiments towards Great Britain. The speech of Lord Russell at Blairgowrie has put him in good humour; and the hint has gone forth from Washington to the Ministerial press in other cities to indulge for the present in no more attacks against England or Englishmen. It is not to be said that the British Government is "afraid" of Federal vengeance if Mr. Laird's rams are prevented from leaving the Mersey; but only that Lord Russell, with that desire to do justice which is his chief characteristic, has at last seen the error of his ways in shutting his eyes against the misdeeds of greedy shipbuilders and Confederate "pirates," and has resolved to be more watchful for the future lest so great a calamity should happen to the world as war between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, and the reduction of Great Britain to the rank of a second or third-rate Power. But the hint is not kindly or generally taken, and in this city especially the Anglophobia, excited by the presence of the Russian fleet breaks out in all sort of odd ways and improper places. The last manifestation was at the municipal dinner given to the Russian officers yesterday evening,—a dinner which appears to have been very greatly mismanaged as regards the invitations sent out, and which was almost exclusively confined to the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen and their immediate friends and retainers. A reverend gentleman named Boole—peaceful as a Christian should be whenever he mentioned Russia, and as warlike as a Christain should *not* be whenever he mentioned England, said in the course of a speech which his friends declared to be an *oration*, "that "America and Russia clasped hands across the ocean, "and the breadth of England's isle was no impediment "to their embrace." The sentiment elicited such rounds of applause as to give the cue to the temper of the meeting to all the succeeding speakers. One of them, the Hon. Dudley Field, the brother of Mr. Cyrus Field, of the Atlantic Telegraph, in responding to the toast of "Neutrality," purposely introduced into the list to afford an opportunity for the display of the anti-British rancour that fills the heart of America, expatiated at great length upon the "false" neutrality of Great Britain and France, and especially of the former. He declared that "Americans would never "forget it;" *and, more than this,*" he said, warming with his subject, "the men of this generation, who have smarted under these wrongs, will not rest until some of them are righted. We see the ground fresh with graves, half of which would never have been opened but for the countenance which England and France have given to the rebellion; and whether it shall be procured from their apprehension of the consequences, or from their sense of justice, reparation must yet be made, or the seed which has been sown in these three years will ripen into an iron harvest of future war, of which no man can foresee the end." The most rapturous applause followed this outburst of unreasoning spite—as unseemly towards the Russian officers, who ought not to have been made the recipients for such acerbities at a dinner-table, as it was unjust towards the two great Powers of Europe, who have done so little and suffered so much in this deplorable war. The Russian officers are said to be gentlemen in the true sense of the word, and to discover that they have been duped and made tools of; and that in all the dinners, festivities, and celebrations instituted in their honor the concealed object was greater than the avowed one, and that had there been no ill-will in the popular mind against Great Britain no such exuberance of exaggerated friendship would have been displayed towards Russia.

As a proof that the Russian Admiral has been made aware at last that the Irish and his countrymen have endured too much of this ill-bred persecution, he has stipulated that in the tour to the Falls of Niagara, to which he and a hundred fellow officers have been invited by the directors of the Hudson River Steamboat Company, of the New York Central and Erie Railway, on which he is to start the day after to-morrow, there shall be no speech-making, and, lest Yankee orators should prove irrepressible, it has been wisely resolved by the projectors of the excursion that no reporters from the American press should be present.

Business Announcements.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

MR. J. R. BLACK hopes to reach Bombay by the steamer that leaves Kurrachee on the 9th December.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

MELODIES OF MANY LANDS.

MR. J. R. BLACK, whose entertainments of National Melodies have been given throughout the whole of the Australian Colonies, in the Island of Ceylon, in Madras, and throughout Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, and declared by the Press and people to be the best ever given in these countries, having been patronized and repeatedly attended by all the Governors, or other rulers, and by all the elite of society, at Simla receiving the especial Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE LORD ELGIN AND KINKARDINE, K. T., ETC., ETC,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA;

has the honor to intimate that he will shortly arrive in Bombay with the purpose of giving a short series of his celebrated

EVENINGS AT HOME!!

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(Just received)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—

Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Coloured Glacé and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Ribbons.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Aeraphane Crape, "in all colors."
Coloured Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barege and Muslin de Chair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Pink and Coloured Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and White Coats for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.

ALSO,

Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)

RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—

Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skele ons, and Shawl Is provers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandre Corsoues, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Gimpe Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black, and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Frosting, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.

Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

H. WALKER'S

PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES.—The Ridged-eyed Needles extend the cloth, so that the thread passes through it quickly and without the slightest drag. They are most easily threaded. Very favourable opinions of them have been expressed in the "Engineer," the "Catalogue of the Society of Arts," the "Glasgow Practica Machanic," and numerous scient fic journals.

H. WALKER'S manufactures every kind of Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c. The Penelope Crochets, the Uncotopic Crochets, and improved Tambours are made by his Patented Machinery.

Fancy Packages in great variety.

H. WALKER is specially appointed Manufacturer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Established 1833.

Manufactory: Queen's Works, Alcester, Warwickshire.
London Warehouse: 47 Gresham Street, E.C.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq. Thos. R. Stelterfoot, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest	„ 29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„ 88000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„ 251,000

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of references, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Business Announcements.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Bails	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.	„	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	„	3 0
Do. do. do.	„	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	„	11 0
Do. do. Mallacca, do.	„	6 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	„	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	„	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS,

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD,
STRAIGHT; CUT; 3,3½ & 4,
To screw on Flat. (*To let in Flush.*) ins. ea... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2¾, 3 and 3¼ in., each..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 3¼, 2¾, 3 and 3¼ in., each..... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3¼ wide, 2¾ deep	each...	Rs.	18 0
No. 09	— 7¾	„ 5	„	„	20 0
No. 1	— 7	„ 5¾	„	„	20 0
No. 2	—9 2	„ 6	„	„	23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„	„	25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„	„	28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	39 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14¼	long, 9 wide, 5¾ deep	each...	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9¾	„ 6¼	„	28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10¾	„ 7¼	„	33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7¾	„	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13¾	long, 9¼ wide, 8¾ deep	each...	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16¾	„ 12¾	„ 9	„	30 0
No. 6	—23¾	„ 16½	„ 16¼	„	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 —16¾ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep..... each... Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, first-class, and the lowest prices.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best, first-class, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their NEW JEWELLERY, JUST RECEIVED, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sets, Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Pencils, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Ball-room and Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee	„	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs.	15 to 30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3¼ inch in diameter „ 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Fly-catchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	„	30
Master Masons' Apron	„	15
Do. „ Sash	„	15
Rose Croix Jewels	„	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„	14
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c		

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell them first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt,

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AN' SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
	3 Do. Do.	2s. 1¼d.	„
	On Demand	2s. 1¼d.	„
On France	6 months' sight...frs.	2·66 cts.	„
	3 Do. Do. „ „	2·63 „	„
	On Demand „ „	2·58 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight		2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
„	3 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
„	2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„	1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„	On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.			
On Irsland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		2s.	0¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheques and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon credited to account, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	1¾d.	„
3 Do. at	2s.	1¾d.	„
2 Do. at	2s.	1d.	„
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	0¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	„
Do.	12	do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	4 do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
Do.	3 do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
Do.	2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
Do.	1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand		2s.	0¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November 1863.

BRAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cts. 44, 44 per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Gruncise
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gruyre.	

At 14 per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Shaw DAJARBHOY ROWCHUND the first purchaser, by order of Shaw TOOLJARAM MUNGEE,
6090 lb